REGISTERED No. 1—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,166.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*In Advance.*		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country. *In Advance.*		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	27	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	14	Quarterly	18
Monthly	5	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 2 0
Second do.	„ 1 8
Third do.	„ 1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 12 As.

Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smaller type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "AFRICA," 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchisson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.		April 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leave Galle	20
„ Carwar	12	„ Negombo	21
„ Mangalore	13	„ Madras	25
„ Cannanore	14	„ Coconada	27
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Vizagapatam	28
„ Calicut	15	„ Bimlipatam	28
„ Beyrpore	15	„ Cullingapatam	29
„ Cochin	16	„ Gopalpore	29
„ Alleppy	16	„ False Point	30
„ Tuticorin	18		May.
„ Colombo	19	Arrives CALCUTTA	2

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on the 16th for transhipment into part of the consignment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, JASK, LINGAH, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,063 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.		May 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSREH	6
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Mahomerah	5
„ Gwadur	23	„ Koweit	6
„ Jask	24	„ Bushire	7
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bahrein	8
„ Lingah	27	„ Lingah	12
„ Bushire	29	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Busreh	May 1	„ Muscat	16
„ Mahomerah	1	„ Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSREH	2	Arrive BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer from Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 6 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th April 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,682 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on THURSDAY, the 15th April 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Rutnagherry.	Dewghur.
Beitul.	Malwan.
Sutnaghereo.	Vingorla.
Jaytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadrug.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dossay, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 13th April at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Ratnaghurry.	Goa Panjim.
Jaytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Retour tickets.
To Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....	£4
Suez	36	.....	22	.....	8
Port Said	38	.....	24	.....	9
Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14
Naples	55	.....	34	.....	14
Leghorn	60	.....	34	.....	14
Genoa	60	.....	34	.....	14
Marseilles	93	.....	30	.....	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"SUMATRA," to sail on 18th April, at 5 P.M.

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.

"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.

"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA.

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

LANDING PASSENGERS AT PORTSMOUTH.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M.'s GOVERNMENT.

To leave 14th April.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,240 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 31st January 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE : Captain. Tons. H.P. March.

HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2084	450 13th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	600 19th—Suez, &c.
PERIM	W. Woolcott	3770	600 26th—Southampton.
		April.	
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1481	250 3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600 10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fortiman	1974	400 17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2809	450 24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1564	250 31st—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 20th April 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain N. Hoskell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 17th April 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th April 1875.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

	Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.		Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.
ARCADIA	749	96	EUROPA	2277	424
ALEXANDRIA	1620	404	INDIA	2260	424
ANGLIA	2233	400	ITALIA	2245	300
ASSYRIA	1623	404	MACEDONIA	2273	456
AUSTRALIA	2444	400	OLYMPIA	2031	424
BOLIVIA	4059	1120	SCANDINAVIA		
CALEDONIA	1592	300	VIA	1135	96
CALIFORNIA	3287	1047	SCOTIA	1104	120
CASTALIA	2791	424	SARDINIA	1235	200
COLUMBIA	1608	400	SENACARIA	2107	424
EGYPTIA	1602	96	SYRIA	2107	424
ESSIA	2733	678	UTOPIA	2731	678
ETHIOPIA	4005	1120	VICTORIA	3242	1047

If sufficient inducement offers a fortnightly service of first-class Iron Clad Steamers will be established between Bombay and Liverpool. Definite sailing dates will be fixed and strictly adhered to, the Directors, Managers and Agents will be the pioneers and at present it is expected their sailing dates will be the 1st, 15th and 29th May, respectively, but of this at least 10 days previous notice will be given.

The following passage rates will be charged :—

For	Adults to Liverpool 56 guineas	.....	or Rs. 550
1st	Children under 10 and over three years half fare.		
„	European Servants	.....	Rs. 300
„	Native Servants	.....	„ 150
„	Adults to Aden	.....	„ 200
2nd	„ to Suez	.....	„ 350
„	„ to Malta	.....	„ 450

For further particulars and passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

or

KING, KING & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 10TH APRIL POSITIVELY.

THE S. S. "YEDDO," 1,808 Tons, J. Owen, Commander, with excellent accommodation amidships for First Class Passengers, and Saloon on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

To be followed by the S. S. "RINALDO," 1,840 tons, on the 28th April positively.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

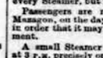
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, April 3, 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 7TH MAY.



THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,350 tons, 450 H. P. built expressly for the Indian trade with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Main decks for 95 first class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	Rs. 500
To Suez or Port Said	„ 300
To Malta	„ 400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th March 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,251 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LONDON.

SAILING POSITIVELY 15TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent Steamer KONG SVERRE, well-known as a Passenger Steamer between London and New York, under Charter to H. M.'s Government for the convey nce of Military Invalids to Portsmouth, 2,300 Tons Register, 500 Horse Power Nominal, 1,500 Effective, Highest Class at Lloyds, 100 A 1.

She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and is fitted in the latest style with every convenience for their comfort. Special Ladies Saloon with a Piano, Bath Rooms, Bakery, Steam Galleys, &c.

Only Thirty First Class Passages available. Fare—Rupees 450, without Wines. Immediate application to be made to Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN and Co. or to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st April 1875. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Share Bazar, by order of Thaker Tupal Gopjee and on account and at the risk of Kunuslee Premjee —

6 Shares in the New Dhurrumsee Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OSCILLATING ENGINES, SCRAP IRON AND OLD STORES.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Metal Mart, Byculla.

3 Pairs of Oscillating Engines suitable for Barges of 100 tons.

Also, a quantity of Scrap Iron and Old Stores.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL PEARLS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 : On account and at the risk of Dayabhoy Ameerchund—

One Lot of Real Pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Monarjee Tooleerdass, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Bhanjee Nundoo, Jairam Nundoo and Premjee Nundoo, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by public auction on the premises, the following immoveable property, viz. :—

All that messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house standing on Fazendaree ground containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-six square yards or thereabouts, situate on the north side of Withulwady Lane, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 89, and formerly was in the occupation of the said Bhanjee Nundoo, Premjee Nundoo, and Jairam Nundoo, and is now in the occupation of Premjee Nundoo and other tenants, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north and west by a public passage, on or towards the east part by the property of Nerreynjee Luxmonjee, and partly by the house of Ruttonsey Lalljee, and on or towards the south by the said Withulwady Lane.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be taken at the time of sale.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.

No. 13, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, 3 billiard tables by Thurston and Co., &c., &c., belonging to the Auckland Hotel, opposite to the Byculla Railway station.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction the whole of the household furniture, &c., belonging to the Auckland Hotel, the same consisting of cut glassware, a handsome red and gold bordered dinner set, dessert and tea services, plated cruby dishes, a large size billiard table complete by Thurston and Co., glassdoor cupboards, bookshelf, ice boxes, tea trays, 1-3-4-6 lights gas chandeliers, iron and black-wood bedsteads, camp beds, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, fireside carpet, pictures, Chinese and coir mattings, vases, dispense cupboards, co per cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The property is now on view, and catalogues are published.

Catalogues may be had on the premises, or at the Office of the Auctioneers.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ALLI OOMER STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 p.m. by order of the Assignee of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mungesh Raghoonath all that piece or parcel of Government ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house situate on the South side of Alli Oomer Street in the sub-district of Bholeshver, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 163, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 497 containing by admeasurement 1176·9 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, on or towards the east by the house of Dewjee Ramjee, on or towards the west by the house of Dhondy Hurjee, on or towards the north by the said Alli Oomer Street, and on or towards the south by the public passage.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWARCHAWL.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4 p.m., by order of the Assignee of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mungesh Raghoonath all that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house situate on the South side or Lowar Chawl Street without the Fort of Bombay registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 1,167 and assessed under No. 37 containing by admeasurement 1883 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East, West, and South by the properties of Ramjee Chatoor and on the North by the Lowar Chawl Street.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c,

Few dozen pots of Guinea and rare plants.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English built Brougham.
1 Bay Arab Horse.
1 Grey ditto.
1 Office Brougham.
1 English-built Dog cart.

NOTICE.—Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 6-30 A.M., at his residence, Breach Candy, the valuable collection of PLANTS belonging to H. Cleveland, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the Plants are now on view from 5 to 7 P.M.

To be sold at the same time and place, also, the property of H. Cleveland, Esq.

A solid Mahogany Semi-grand Piano, rosewood action, brass-bound, made expressly for India by Messrs. Collard and Collard, in good order.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, if not previously disposed of by private contract, a beautiful toned cottage grand piano, made expressly for the climate, order-sent over, by "Broadwood and Sons," and only eight months in use, a pair of wrought-iron garden seats, with ornamental backs, a handsome English Secretaire in good order, a large collection of choice plants, ferns, &c., at Middle Colaba.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, if not previously disposed of by private contract, a beautiful toned cottage grand piano, made expressly for the climate, order-sent over, by "Broadwood and Sons," and only eight months in use, a pair of wrought-iron garden seats, with ornamental backs, a handsome English Secretaire in good order, a large collection of choice plants, ferns, &c., at Middle Colaba.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, if not previously disposed of by private contract, a handsome Secretaire in good order, a large collection of choice plants, ferns, &c., at Middle Colaba.

THE ROSE COTTAGE.
CADRERA HOUSE.
The well-known SCOTT'S BUNGALOW,
MALDONA HOUSE.
KEEP SAKE.
STEARN'S COTTAGE.
CAMA COTTAGE.
WILDERNESS.
FERNWOOD.

For Rents, Plans, Lists of Furniture and other particulars, Apply to.

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadows Street.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 123, with Four Bedrooms. Rent moderate. For further particulars, Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, for eight months certain, from 1st May next. Situation good. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.

(*To be Let with immediate possession.*)

THE BUNGALOW, No. 103, on Malabar Hill, just vacated by C. A. Winter, Esq. Rent Rs. 175. For further particulars, Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE Upper-storied BUNGALOW No. 19, on the top of Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of G. A. Pilastri, Esq. Rent only Rs. 100. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 83, on Malabar Hill, just vacated by M. Mowat, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. For further particulars. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 97, just vacated by Captain Grierson. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 157, lately vacated by the Hon. Mr. Chapman, and formerly occupied by the late Mr. Ferguson. It is one of the best Bungalows on Mount Pleasant. Rent Rs. 300. For further particulars. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 72, formerly occupied by C. J. Mayhew, Esq. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 73, now in the occupation of Messrs. O. Feidler and others. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, (from 15th May next), the BUNGALOW No. 10, at Chowpatty, now in the occupation of N. Bandle, Esq. Rent Rs. 85. For further particulars. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW No. 7, at Chowpatty, lately in the occupation of Henry Bedford, Esquire. Rent Rs. 100. For further particulars. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A HILL TENT, 12 feet square in serviceable condition, with dressing compartment, chicks and carpets. Rs. 140. Apply immediately to W. DRAPER, Nassick.

TO LET, for six months certain from 1st May, a well furnished BUNGALOW, at Breach Candy. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to G. H. Post Office, Bombay.

RUPEES FIVE REWARD.—LOST, a Bunch of 5 or 6 KEYS. Apply to "SAFE," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

EVERTON TOFFEE, Bapty's Rock, Eleme Figs, Malaga Raisins, &c., at BAPTY BROTHERS, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

YORK HAMS, imported direct from Yorkshire, in Cut, 14 annas per lb. By the Ham, 13 annas, BAPTY'S, FORT.

SUPERFINE FLOUR in Casks, 196 lbs, nett Rs. 20 and 22. Ship Biscuits Rs. 9. Cabin do. Rs. 11 and 13 per cwt. BAPTY'S, 22, Apollo Street.

TENDERS for SALT BEEF and PORK will be RECEIVED by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, Bombay, on the 15th April 1875. For particulars, apply at the Office.

HOUSE DECORATIONS,

DRAWING-ROOMS, PALACES, CHURCHES, BUNGALOWS, &c.,

decorated in any style or design,

WORKS IN SCULPTURE EXECUTED.

FOR PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND DESIGNS.

Apply to A. RAMPANA,

Care of SOUNDY & CO., Bombay.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

GENERAL DEALERS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay,

ARE prepared to supply Engineers, and Contractors' Tools, Cast, and Wrought Iron Pipes, Corrugated Iron, Pumps, Chain, Iron, Steel, and all kinds of stores used by Engineers and Contractors.

Timber and Sleepers carefully selected.

Priced Catalogues on application.

All Goods supplied guaranteed

Commissions executed at 2½ per cent.

We specially invite attention to our prices.

WM. WATSON & Co.,

23 APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., SENT TO ENGLAND and elsewhere for Re 1 and upwards according to size, for delivery at address free of all charges.

HOME and OTHER REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable rates of Exchange.

PASSAGES by Steamers and Ships secured.

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS, and other REQUISITES for Travellers procured.

GOODS, STORES, WINES, &c., SUPPLIED from Stocks here or from England.

PERSONAL, FINANCIAL, and GENERAL AGENCY business conducted.

Every information will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

SAVORY & MOORE'S

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

See Medical Certificates and Opinions.

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

LAMPS LAMPS

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patented of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by draft 60 d/s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAREWELL NIGHT.

GLASS-BLOWERS

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

SATURDAY, 10TH APRIL,

BENEFIT OF C. A. WOODROFFE.

On this occasion the beautiful Glass Case that was exhibited at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s valued at Rs. 500, and 100 other prizes will be given away.

Admission to Hall Re. 1. Gallery 8 annas.

Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9.

Special Trams after the Exhibition.

Tickets to be had at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute.

On account of the late crowded houses there will be a separate entrance for ladies.

W. CROPLEY.

TO PORTSMOUTH OR LONDON.

TO sail about 22nd April, S. S. "COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND," 2,709 Tons Register, 400 H. P. Nominal, Class 100 A 1, W. C. Auld, Commander.

This Steamer is expected to make the voyage in 27 days, her average speed being 11 knots.

The "COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND," has splendid accommodation for passengers.

The Saloon and Cabins, which are on deck, are specially fitted up for tropical voyages. Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Saloon, Marble Baths, Shower Baths, Ice House, &c.

FIRST CLASS FARE, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at usual rates.

For passages only, plans of Cabins, &c., apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,

Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—S. S. "YEDDO."

PASSENGERS are requested to embark on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 10th instant, before 4 o'clock.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 9th April 1875.

HOUSES &c., TO LET.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,

28, MEADOW STREET.

MATHERAN.

THE Only Few REMAINING BUNGALOWS TO LET :—

THE BUNGALOW, No. 103, on Malabar Hill, just vacated by C. A. Winter, Esq. Rent Rs. 175. For further particulars. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 83, on Malabar Hill, just vacated by M. Mowat, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. For further particulars. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 97, just vacated by Captain Grierson. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 157, lately vacated by the Hon. Mr. Chapman, and formerly occupied by the late Mr. Ferguson. It is one of the best Bungalows on Mount Pleasant. Rent Rs. 300. For further particulars. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 72, formerly occupied by C. J. Mayhew, Esq. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 73, now in the occupation of Messrs. O. Feidler and others. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, (from 15th May next), the BUNGALOW No. 10, at Chowpatty, now in the occupation of N. Bandle, Esq. Rent Rs. 85. For further particulars. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW No. 7, at Chowpatty, lately in the occupation of Henry Bedford, Esquire. Rent Rs. 100. For further particulars. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A HILL TENT, 12 feet square in serviceable condition, with dressing compartment, chicks and carpets. Rs. 140. Apply immediately to W. DRAPER, Nassick.

TO LET, for six months certain from 1st May, a well furnished BUNGALOW, at Breach Candy. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to G. H. Post Office, Bombay.

RUPEES FIVE REWARD.—LOST, a Bunch of 5 or 6 KEYS. Apply to "SAFE," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

EVERTON TOFFEE, Bapty's Rock, Eleme Figs, Malaga Raisins, &c., at BAPTY BROTHERS, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

YORK HAMS, imported direct from Yorkshire, in Cut, 14 annas per lb. By the Ham, 13 annas, BAPTY'S, FORT.

SUPERFINE FLOUR in Casks, 196 lbs, nett Rs. 20 and 22. Ship Biscuits Rs. 9. Cabin do. Rs

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 9TH APRIL, 1875.

ALTHOUGH the receipts at the American ports yesterday were only 4,000 bales against 7,000 on the corresponding date last year, the Liverpool Cotton Market this morning opened quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 14,000. Supplies on the spot evidently constitute the ruling influence now, and the arrivals into Liverpool for some time back having been very heavy, we may consequently look for a quiet interval provided no outside influences intervene. The American figures are as follows :—

	1875.	1874.	1873
Thursday's receipts.....	4,000	7,000	5,000
„ Exports to U. K. ...	11,000	12,000	9,000
Six days' receipts	31,000	43,000	40,000
„ Exports to U. K.....	40,000	40,000	39,000
Total receipts, since 1st Sept.	3,212,000	3,462,000	3,096,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,435,000	1,440,000	1,348,000

Consols this morning are quoted at 93¾; French Rentes at 103; Bar Silver continues at 57 3/16d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has shown increased firmness, and rates at the close are fully 1/32d. higher. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....1s. 10 1/32d.	.....per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s 10 15/32d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight...	1s. 10 15/32d.	„
Documents 3 months' sight...	1s. 10¼d.	„

On Calcutta the banks have shown renewed inclination to sell, and we may quote demand 5/16, 60 days sight 1⅛ per cent. discount. GOVERNMENT Paper is remarkably quiet and ¼ per cent. easier, say Fours Rs. 101¾ ; Fours and a half Rs. 102¾ ; Fives and a half Rs. 109¼.

SHARES are still somewhat irregular in tendency. Bank of Bombay's have undergone a further advance of a half per cent. while Spinning Co's are dull and as a rule slightly lower. Colaba Land shares are firm at an improvement of Rs. 35 per share.

COTTON is still steady, and, if anything, slightly higher prices have been paid. The receipts yesterday were only 4,895 bales making 39,676 bales for the six days.

FREIGHTS are steadier both by sail and steam. For Iron ships via cape £2 is now asked, and the same by steam.

PIECE Goods are dull as a general rule, but white goods are in comparatively fair request.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
105,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	88
22,000	1,000	all	7½p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	735
3,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
25,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China ...	300
40,000	2514	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	175	5 p.ct.	National Bank of Indic.	108
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

15	5,000	2,850	100pc.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ...	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co, Kurrachee.....	600
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	690
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
158	12,000	11,000	200pc.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,350
125	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	615
155	500	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ...	600
200	2,000	all	200pc.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,325
200	500	all	50p.c.	Do New.....	550
1,450	250	all	9½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	150
1,500	1,000	all	87½pc.	Carwar Company	700
220	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	130
600	1,000	all	175pc.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,700
660	200	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
252	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,150
150	5,000	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	3,100
200	2,000	2,000	15 pc.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	250
300	1,000	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	500
1150	...	1,400	100 pc.	Imperial Press Co.....	400
3125	400	25	60 pc.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	...
620	2,000	2000	...	Mirzi Fyzabadi Co. Ld..	1,500
120	...	1,500	250 pc.	Princeof Wales Press....	1,200
300	500	all	100 pc.	Sassoon Press Co.....	550
400	500	250	125 pc.	Scinde Press Co.....	405
100	1,000	750	...	Scindean Punjat Cotton Press Co., Limited...	925
150	850	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	...	100pc.	Volkart's United Press Co.	100

Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£2	119-8-0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	244
.....	£20	13 14	do.	Do. New £18 Shares ...	126
.....	£10	6 7	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 12½	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£10	1,00	do.	S. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,160
.....	£18	16 5 15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares ..	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1240
7,000	150	all	...	Fores Land & Pier Co. Ld	120
1,750	4,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,600
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	945

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

.....	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
500	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3200
300	2,000	500	...	Bhiwanggur M. & P. Co	1,750
200	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1165
2650	150	150	100	Bunach Mills	310
200	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,000
2,640	2,000	all	100p.c.	Dharamsey Spinning.....	1325
1,250	1,250	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co ...	1325
2,500	1,000	all	115p.c.	Great Eastern	1,275
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,075
200	1,000	all	115p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills ...	1205
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,125
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,000
.....	...	...	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1215
1,050	1,000	all	200pc.	Morarjee Spinning	1,245
4,000	625	all	68	Oriental	720
800	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	755
10	1,000	200	200p.c.	Sonerdas Spinning.....	1,100
500	1,000	250	31½p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1610
1,000	50	all	15p.c.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
800	500	200	27p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
4,000	50	all	4 p. c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co....	18
1,500	750	all	7 p.	Thacker & Co	395
.....	250	all	40 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co....	...

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation		
.....	20	12½	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb.	Indian Peninsula ...	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 3rd April 1875.

	Open, 1,378¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		1,22,037	4	0
Merchandize		4,34,332	0	0
Electric Telegraph		1,236	0	0
Earth Trains		615	0	0
	Total Rs.	5,58,010	4	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278¾ miles	Total Rs.	5,29,396	10	8
	Increase Rs.	28,613	9	4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. PHLOX, 142 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Coast & Gos. (April 6th), with a general cargo, & one hundred & twenty-four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain J Avern sailed yesterday for P Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:— For Kurrachee—Mr E Willis and seventy two deck passengers.

THE S. S. PEKONAC, 1,504 tons, Captain W. London, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (February 27th), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,547 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE A. H. LLOYDS Co's S. S. JUNO, 1,240 tons, Captain G. Sturli, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (March 16th) via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:— Mr. Small, & Mr. Lodzene. She brought the following cargo: —From Trieste —1 case piano, 14 cases color, 7 cases cotton piece goods, 2 cases laterna, & 180 pieces timbers. From Constantinople,—1 package special, & 10 packages empty bottles.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Phlox (s)	Ashton	Goa, Apr 6.
9	Juno (s)	Sturli	Trieste, Mar 16.
	Potomac (s)	London	Liverpool, Feb 27.

DEPARTURE.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Penang (s)	Avern	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer County of Sutherland, to London.
Steamer Juno, to Trieste &c.
Steamer Indie, to K. Co as a Kurrachee.
Steamer Pilot, to Malabar Coast.
Burgos Bengal, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April. 4 Khandalla (s)..... ... London.
5 Orchis (s)..... ..... Cocanada.

DEPARTURES.

April. 3 Canara (s) .... Bombay.
4 M. Northcote(s)..... ..... Paumbem.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Yeddo s, 1,101 plates spelter. The New Bank of Bombay. Strathclyde s, 3 cases thread, Abdoollaly Dawoodally.

FROM LONDON.

Tegus s, 3,638 cakes & 78 pieces spelter. Morarjee Natha. Esmeralde s, 3 cases thread, Tayebally Sultanally.
Clive s, 250 kegs nails. Merwanjee & Co.
Good Hope s, 5 casks empty sodawater bottles, Mahomedally Lookmanjee.
Yeddo s, 4 kegs nails. C E Mitchell & Co; 5 casks sulammoniac. Thakersey Soonderdass.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s, 10 cases brandy. C Baunevialle & Co.
Asia s, 50 cases brandy C E Mitchell & Co.

FROM GENOA

Arabia s, 24 barrels brandy. A C Dody & Co.
Assyria s, 50 casts hock, C Bonnevialle & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Castore s, 3 packages drugs. D S Kemp & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Silva Donard, 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co; 250 bales cotton, Steam Robart & Co.
Ardgowan, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Prince Frederic, 800 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Melmerby, 62¼ cwts myrobollams, and 73¾ cwts linseed, Ranchandass Tookerdass.
Bruton, 178 cwts gallnuts, Jaitha Purseram.
Mary Stenhouse, 500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
Helen Scott, 52 bales cotton, W & A G'sham & Co.
Yeddo s, 70 bales cotton, R Natha: 25 bales cotton, Tho L A & A Co; 200 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 134 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Charlot Crosm, 500 balescotton, Gaddum & Co.
Clive s, 59 bales wool, Cursondass Kemraj; 40 bales wool, Cursodass Nensey.
Cape Verde, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Esmeralde s, 350 cwts rape seed, Knoop & Co; 35 bales wool, Mooljee Premjee; 125 bales cotton, Khimraj Bhutur; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 175 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 25 bales wool, H Gopaldass.
Strathclyde s, 138 bales cotton, Nencee Caramsee; 300 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Staffa, 80 cwts coir yarn, R Amerchand; 250 cwts linseed, Poonjia Nursee.
Timor s, 50 casks cocoanut oil, D Bbicajee Khan & Co; 400 bales cotton, Sicare Hobart & Co; 180 bales cotton, C Luckmedass; 150 bales wool, Jaitha Varrie.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s, 250 bales cotton Deone Jahier & Co; 1 package woolen carpet, Punnett & Co; 116 cases chiboums, Allan Menjee; 801 cwts linseed, Bhimjee Shamjee; 13 bundles E teeth, Surrill Thurveh; 21 bundles E teeth, Hoonthoy Thover & Co; 1 case drugs, Peliv & Co; 12 bundles E teeth, A Ahmed.
St. George s, 3,750 cwts rape seed, W Nicol & Co.
County of Sutherland, 7,999½ cwts linseed, Ewart Latham & Co; 8,000 cwts linseed, and 3,000 cwts rape seed, Finlay Scott & Co; 269 cwts horns, N Jerkhia.
Kong Sverre s, 23 bundles horns, Oomrithbuy Chandbhoy. 4000½ cwts linseed. Killick, Nixon & Co; 570 cwts linseed, Ganjee Parbut & Co; 189 cwts linseed, & 107 cwts bhoysing, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 13 packages gall David Sassoon & Co; 990 cwts surree seed, Nursee, Khattow; 225 cwts rape seed, & 412 cwts myrabolams, Knoop & Co; 220 cwts linseed, D Shamjee; 2178 cwts surree seed, C Pitamber; 71¼ cwts horns P Jonmomed.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Frank Carvill, 100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR FALM UTH.

Knight on s, 506 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Jane Rowland, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HAVRE

Corra Lim, 900 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Blackwatch s, 150 bales cotton, Vinay & Co.
Irwell, 3000 bales cotton, Vinay & Co.
Tabot, 12,000 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Rainton s, 150 cwts linseed. A Kunkler & Co.
Hydaspes s, 113 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Jeno s, 402½ cwts copra, Leone Jahier & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Sumatra s, 1,500 cwts teel seed, Finlay Scott & Co; 1,776 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s, 700 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Odessa s, 123 cwts coffee, A Trading & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Sumatra s, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORNE.

Sumatra s, 1,197 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG

Sunda s, 30 bales twist, Ookerda Khetsey; 175 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

HIGH COURT.—10TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suit for hearing.

829-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parvuttibai widow v Morarjee Gocouldass—Tyabjee and Sayane—Part heard.

Chamber Motion.

Eastern Financial Association Limited—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia and Kessowjee Naik and another.

Motions to vacate Commissioner's Report.

1016-67—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib v Goswar Ahmed and another—Jefferson and Payne.

854-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soowar Ahmed and others v Hajee Ismail Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice GREEN.)

Summary Suit.

65-75—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Dossabhoy v Robert Angus and another—Mcfarlane and Skipsey.

LONG CAUSES.

465-73—Jefferson and Payne—Khoja Peerbhoy Khemjee v Khoja Mahomed Dama—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

464-73—Jefferson and Payne—Khoja Peerbhoy Khemjee v Khoja Fazul Mahomed Dama and others—Mcef rlane and Skipsey

325-74—Crawford and Rooney—Forbabee widow v Gumbhai widow Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

317-74—Shortt—Anbai widow Gunpat Pandit v Anundrow Visnack and another—M M Munshi.

372-74—Hearn C and I—Ahmed bin Hajee Mahomed Tricumjee Weljee and Co.—Sher rao.

339-74—Mr. Fletcher—Ashubai widow of Oosman v Ballabi. widow.

316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Weljee and others—Jefferson and Payne and Macfarlane and Skipsey.

151-74—Mr. Fletcher—Rajcoverbai v Baldew Poorunmull—M H Khan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 7.

Barton, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Sealkot.

APRIL 8.

Barchard, Lieut Col, Bengal 7th Cavalry, to appear before a Med Board, from Sitapore Oudh.
Hough, Major General, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Creasy, Lieut, Bengal 1/17th Regt, on duty, from England.
Trower, Lieut, Bengal 9th Lancers, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 6.

Ker, Colonel, Bombay 6th Regt N I, from leave, to Belgaum.

APRIL 9.

Dandridge, Lieut Col, Bengal 34th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Allahabad.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails closes.	After packet
United Kingdom.....	April 12 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 9 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee. ..	„ 9 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	May 1 ...	3-30 P.M.	{ No after
China	April 20 ...	3-30 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 12 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 12 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In succession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 anna to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

7 P.M. 7 P.M.

Monday.....	May 10	Monday	July 5
„	June 4	„	„ 30

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CONNELL—April 5th, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. G. L. F. Connell, of a daughter.
DONOHOE—April 4th, at New Town, Madras, the wife of Mr. D. Donohoe, Ordnance Artificer, Gun Carriage Manufactory, of twin daughters.
FERNANDEZ—April 6th, at St. Thome, Madras, the wife of Mr. C. U. Fernandez, of the Governor's Office, of a son.
HENDERSON—April 8th, at Lahore, the wife of Surgeon-Major G. Henderson, M. D., of a son.

DEATH.

GRIGG—April 4th, at Sultanpur, Oudh, Mabel, the youngest daughter of Captain E. E. Grigg, aged 4 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1875.

THE most interesting question of the moment is, Who was the *Times'* correspondent at Baroda? For a local contemporary informed the public two days ago, on the authority of a sensational telegram from London, evidently composed by an excited partisan, that "the *Times'* Baroda "correspondent" had "confirmed public "opinion" at home "against the prosecution." This correspondent is, therefore, a most important personage. He has attained a distinction denied to Dr. Russell, Mr. Archibald Forbes, and other celebrated "specials," none of whom, whatever their literary merits, can be said to have settled the fate of Sovereign princes. The course the *Times* has adopted with regard to the Baroda trial is so irregular and unjustifiable that it seems to us necessary to rend asunder the veil of mystery which conceals the contributors to that journal from public criticism. Our own opinion of anonymous journalism in England has long been that the system destroys the legitimate influence of men of talent and is a cloak for humbug of the worst description. The *Times* has for many years practised this system successfully; but the Editor, who used to be shrewd enough, seems now to have fallen into his dotage, for the paper is made use of, under his auspices, by all sorts of people, and in this Baroda case he has let himself be persuaded to commit the gross indecorum of demanding that the Gaekwar shall be restored to his throne before even the full report of the evidence, to say nothing of the verdict of the Commissioners appointed to try the case, has reached England. It was stated some months ago that Mr. Delane was going to retire from the editorship of the *Times*; and it is a pity, for the sake of his own reputation, that he did not do so before attempting to override the law and the Government of India. The general belief is that the *Times* must be writing to the dictation of influential members of the Council of India who hate Lord Northbrook; but we cannot help thinking that the paper is weak, not vicious, and that it has been imposed upon by much more commonplace characters. We find in one of the issues of the *Times*, received by last mail, a copy of the Resolution of Government censuring Colonel Phayre, which can only have been supplied by the Gaekwar's agent in England; and the correspondent of the paper at Baroda was not an independent gentleman sent out from England, but an intimate friend and ally of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. When, in fact, we get behind the scenes, we find that Mr. Hurrychund Chintamon is pulling one of Mr. Delane's legs and Mr. Martin Wood the other. And this is the way in which "English public opinion" is manufactured!

Happily for the interests of justice, it is plain that the Government of India is not moved in the slightest degree by the frantic shrieks of the *Times*; and the article we quoted yesterday from the *Daily Telegraph* gives us reason to hope that the English press geneally will be disposed to accept with respect the verdict of the Commission and the decision of the Viceroy in Council. This decision will probably not be given for some days to come, for the report of the Commissioners requires, and will receive, careful consideration. Perhaps, meanwhile, as a good deal has been said about the passion and prejudice of the *Bombay Gazette*, we may be allowed to contrast our articles on Baroda affairs with those of the London *Times*. We have always avowed, and still entertain, a conviction that the Gaekwar instigated the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, but we have never had the indecency to suggest, as the *Times* has done, that the Government should disregard the opinions of the Commissioners whom it appointed to try him. Had we made such a suggestion we should have expected our friend Mr. Slurk of the *Times of India*—who has a fainting fit whenever the name of the *Bombay Gazette* is mentioned in his hearing, and can only be revived by the judicious application, at the hands of the six resident proprietors (who suspend their quarrels for the common good), of smelling salts and otto of roses from Baroda—to republish his famous protest against "obscene journalism." And, as at the present moment it is desirable that what we have said about the Gaekwar should not be misrepresented, we take this opportunity of contradicting the statement, repeated in yesterday's *Times of India*, that we called Serjeant Ballantine, before the trial began, "the hired advocate of a miserable poisoner." The sentence thus misrepresented occurs in a leading article of the *Gazette* of January 26, and is to this effect:—"At Baroda Mr. Anstey "would have appeared, not as the hired advocate "of a miserable poisoner, but as the avenging "genius of the Maharatta nation;" that is to say not as a criminal lawyer, but as a vehement politician. A Home Ruler might in the same way say of Isaac Butt that he would have spoken for Mitchell, not as the hired advocate of a miserable traitor, but as the avenging genius of the Irish nation. We had no thought of prejudging the case or offending Serjeant Ballantine when we penned that rhetorical sentence; but we certainly ought to have remembered that in Bombay we are condemned to discuss public affairs with a set of half educated people who do not understand the niceties of English composition.

HAVING discussed in former articles the question of the abolition of the permanent Head-Quarters of the Troops stationed at Jacobabad, and having shown how little good can be expected, and how much harm may be done, by the carrying out of such a measure, it now only remains for us to see whether, admitting as we do the Upper Scinde climate to be bad, any alternative arrangements can be made to improve matters. We cannot do better than revert to the reports of the Medical Officers, and we shall there find some pertinent remarks which suggest at once a key to the solution of the problem. The first thing we hold to be necessary is a thorough change in the system of the passing of recruits. In our last article we quoted an extract from the reports of one of the Medical officers on the Frontier, giving some rather startling details as to the style of men that have hitherto been successful in enlisting, and it is obviously manifest that steps should be taken at once to secure the impossibility of "undeveloped and weedy children of men who "have served and got deteriorated in the "climate" and with "spleens large enough to "be pronounced a sufficient cause of invaliding" being entertained as recruits. We venture to think that, if this is done, a large and very important element in the causes that produce the present rate of mortality will have been removed. An equally important remedy suggested in the Medical reports is the introduction of Sanitary measures which are, apparently, much needed. This is a point on which the Doctors appear to disagree, one of them we observe affirming that it is impossible to improve the Sanitary condition of the place, whereas the Surgeon-General and the Senior Medical Officer at Jacobabad both admit that a good deal may be done in that way. We are inclined to coincide in the latter opinion, and knowing as we do how much has been, and can be, done by medical science in improving the healthiness of towns, we are sanguine enough to think that, if the recommendations of the Surgeon-General were thoroughly carried out, a very appreciable decrease in the amount of sickness would be the result. The points to which the Surgeon-General draws particular attention are, the excess in the number of canals which appear to have been dug in every direction through the cantonment, the large number of trees, the method of repairing the roads by laying down elephant grass, and the large amount of under-growth and neglected vegetation, and we cannot do better than quote some extracts from his annual report. Speaking of the numerous water courses, he writes as follows:—"In the beginning of "May, the water begins to flow into these, and "they remain full till nearly the end of October. "But during three or four months the water "remains stationary, organic matters are in the "meantime gradually finding their way into "these water courses, and on their drying up, "which they usually do in the end of September "or beginning of October, an immense surface "of muddy slime loaded with decomposing sub-"stances is exposed to the full rays of the "sun. *Malaria is developed to an enormous "extent, and the population becomes prostrated "with fever*, and all the other ills which "medical science has of late years begun to "trace to this] poison." Here is what the Surgeon-General has to say on the custom of covering the roads with elephant grass. "This "is never removed till the following cold season. "During the whole of the year the dung of horses "and other cattle falls into this, and becomes in-"corporated with it, and when rain falls decom-"position speedily takes place, as is evidenced by "the intolerable stench and crops of various "fringe which shoot up through the mass. It "needs but a slight acquaintance with Sanitary "matters to denounce this practice as one "opposed to the first principles upon which sani-"tation is founded, and there can be little doubt "I imagine that this proceeding adds one more "element to those already mentioned in rendering "this station so prominently unhealthy." On the subject of the numerous trees we have the following remarks. "The result is exclusion "of breeze, hot muggy nights, retention of too "much moisture increasing malaria already in "excess, and in addition preventing its escape by "the screen which they interpose above and "around." These quotations speak for themselves and need no comment from us. There is another cause at work which may perhaps have something to do with the indifferent health of the men, which has not been noticed by the Medical authorities, and which perhaps has never even been dreamt of by an unsuspecting Government. We allude to the practice of opium eating, and, what is far worse, opium smoking. The subject is far too important a one for us to deal with at the tail end of an article, but we merely mention it as a fact that there cannot be a doubt that this detestable practice has crept into the army, and that, so long as Commanding Officers' hands are tied as they are at present, there is little probability of it ever being eradicated. We brought this matter to notice some years ago, and may, perhaps, on a future occasion allude to it again; at present we will content ourselves with the passing allusion and proceed with our subject.

A liberal indulgence in the way of leave to the men is another measure which we would recommend. In addition to the 10 per cent. now allowed to proceed annually on the usual furlough granted to all Regiments in common, we would encourage the giving of short periods of leave for six months to such men as might feel they would be better for a change, even though not ill enough perhaps to enable them to get a Doctor's certificate. A short change of this kind, say from the 1st May to the 1st November, would enable those who availed themselves of it to get out of Upper Scinde during the unhealthy months of the year, and, if sanctioned to the extent of 10 per cent. in each Regiment, would, we have no doubt, be attended with the greatest advantage. A measure of this sort might perhaps involve a reduction in the number of men available for parade and guard duty, but this we think would be rather an advantage than otherwise, as we cannot see any use in having much parade work from March till November, and guards during the same season should be cut down as much as possible. With regard to the European officers, we have no hesitation whatever in recommending a return to Jacob's principles of promotion. The authorities cannot expect officers to serve from choice in an abominable climate, and to take an interest in their work, unless there are some corresponding advantages, and the remedy is simple; revert to the old arrangements. It may be, perhaps, that in consequence of Jacob's principles of selection not having been carried out of late years there are some officers on the Frontier unfit for rapid promotion. If so, all that is necessary is to act on Scripture principles; seperate the goats from the sheep, place the former in positions suited to their abilities, replace them with better men, and, having once made a fair start, guarantee the old system of promotion. We cannot think why it was ever abandoned, and the only argument we have ever heard advanced against it is, that *young* officers may get command of Regiments, which in our opinion is one of its *greatest and most valuable recommendations*. We want young men full of dash and full of energy at the head of our Cavalry Regiments, and not officers who are counting every day of their lives to calculate how many more months or years they may still have to serve for pension. If a man is not fit to command a Regiment of Cavalry at 30, he will never be fit to command it, and if there is one branch of the service, above all others, where young men are pre-eminently required at the head of affairs, it is the Cavalry. Lord Napier spoke very truly when he said all Cavalry Officers ought to die at 40, and we do hope the present Chief will not endorse the policy of picking out men, because they happen to have field rank and so many years in the service (though they do not belong to the Cavalry, and have no claims whatever to appointments in that branch of the service), and packing them off to command Cavalry Regiments till such time as their pensions may become due.

Another boon which might with advantage be introduced in such stations as Jacobabad is the accumulation of privilege leave for two years. We believe a slight concession in the rules has already been made to the extent of allowing Frontier Officers three months instead of the usual allowance of two. This indulgence might be extended with advantage, by allowing those who wished it to accumulate two years' leave. This would enable them to go away for six months every two years, and would, undoubtedly, be of very great advantage, not only to the officers themselves, but to the Government they are serving. With their promotion guaranteed, and the accumulation of two years' privilege leave allowed, the position of the Frontier Officers would be very much improved, and we venture to think that, under the conditions we have indicated, service at Jacobabad would once more become popular, and that the *esprit de corps* which Jacob was so careful to foster would have some chance of being once more revived. We have now represented the case as it appears to us after much study of all its bearings; and if there is any weight in our arguments, it will be seen that the dislocation of Frontier arrangements is a grave measure requiring long and thoughtful consideration, and by no means to be hurried on to suit the convenience of a few grumblers, who are anxious to secure better quarters. Those grumblers have undoubted rights, and we have already indicated the way in which they can be secured to them without, at the same time, sacrificing the interests of their men. A few years will assuredly prove that with healthy recruits, improved sanitation, and liberal leave rules, service on the Frontier is not incompatible with military efficiency, and who shall say that, before that time has elapsed, a more enlightened and vigorous policy at the Foreign Office will not have pushed the British outposts beyond the defiles lending through the barrier of the Hala range?

NOTES OF THE DAY.

BY the last mail Messrs. Henry S. King and Co. despatched to Bombay a marble bust of the late Dr. John Peet, F.R.C.P., Surgeon-Major of the Bombay army, executed by Mr. Noble. Drs. Morehead, Peet, and Giraud, were appointed the first professors of Grant Medical College, and the first medical officers of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, on the foundation of those institutions in 1845, and they initiated medical education in Western India. The *Overland Mail* says:—With tact and judgment Dr. Peet overcame the many obstructions and difficulties attending the introduction of the study of anatomy into Bombay. He spared neither time nor energy in devoting his great abilities to the promotion of medical education in Western India; establishing the Grant College Medical Society, and writing an admirable text-book on the "Principles and Practice of Medicine." To his exertions, also, were due the establishment of the vernacular classes in the College, and the reorganisation and improvement of the subordinate medical service. On his leaving Bombay, as Principal, in 1865, there was held a meeting of the medical graduates of the University and the College, at which a resolution was passed that a subscription should be raised amongst them for procuring a marble bust of Dr. Peet, "in token of their grateful appreciation of his long and most distinguished services in the cause of medical education in Bombay." The bust now executed by Mr. Noble is one of the finest of that eminent sculptor's works. Mary of the late Dr. Peet's old friends now in England, and several art critics, have seen it, and all unite in pronouncing it perfect as a likeness and magnificent as a work of art. It is, indeed, worthy of Dr. Peet's memory and of the College in which it is to be placed, and

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

LONDON, 8TH APRIL.

The British Exports for the month of March amounted to £18,625,000 showing a decrease of £1,500,000. The Imports for the same month reached £31,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, 9TH APRIL.

In the House of Commons last night the Merchant Shipping Bill passed a second reading.

It is understood that the Bishop of Colombo intends resigning his See.

The Crown Prince of Germany is preparing to visit Italy.

OBITUARY—Sir John Gray.

LONDON, 9TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

THE London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16.
Exchange on India	1 9 7/8
6 per cent. Rupee Paper	93½
4½ do do	95
5 do do	100
3 per cent. Consols for account	93¾
5 do. French Rents 1872	102½
Bar Silver	57 3/16.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£7,875,000. Dec. £875,000
Bills discounted	£19,750,000. Dec. £3,184,000
Bullion	£20,375,000. Dec. £875,000
Arrival each Eight.	

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

IT was the intention of His Excellency the Governor to leave Bombay for Mahableshwar on Tuesday next, and to proceed by the new route by Dasgaum which Mr. Arthur Crawford has opened up for traffic. He has now decided, however, upon deferring his visit for a fortnight or three weeks. The reason of this is probably connected with Baroda affairs. At all events, it is remarkable that there is a peculiar state of expectancy existing at present among officials. Sir Lewis Pelly is still at Baroda; Sir Richard Meade has not gone to Baroda yet; and now His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse has decided to remain in Bombay. We suppose that everybody is anxiously "waiting for the verdict," and until it is delivered there is not likely to be much moving about of personages in highly responsible positions.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* LIBEL CASE.

TO-DAY at twelve o'clock the hearing of the libel case against the *Bombay Gazette* will be again proceeded with before Mr. Nana Morojee. The counsel for the prosecution have decided upon calling more witnesses, among whom will be Dr. Weir.

SIR LEWIS PELLY AND THE BARODA FIELD FORCE.

THE following valedictory letter from Sir Lewis Pelly to the local Government has been placed at our disposal:—

From Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., Agent Governor-General and Special Commissioner, Administering the Baroda State, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay.

Baroda, 31st March 1875.

SIR,—Referring to previous correspondence concerning the force which His Excellency the Governor in Council placed at my disposal at Baroda. I have now the honour of submitting for the information of His Excellency in Council that having received through the Foreign Secretary the permission of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council to avail myself of the furlough to Europe granted me in November last, I purpose, in obedience to instructions received from the Government of India, handing over charge of my duty at Baroda to Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I.

I beg to avail myself of this opportunity for respectfully expressing my obligations to the Government of Bombay for the prompt and cordial support they have been pleased to accord me in all military matters.

It is most agreeable to me to record that during the whole of the critical period through which we have recently passed at Baroda, I have received from General Sir R. Russell, K.C.S.I., Commanding the Division, from Colonel Jacob, Commanding the Force at Baroda, and from all the Departments serving under him every possible aid. No misunderstanding of whatsoever sort has taken place from first to last and I cannot too strongly express my thanks to Colonel Jacob, his staff, and the officers and men under his command for their hearty and valuable co-operation in forwarding the interests of the special service which has been devolved on them.

During the past three months twenty-nine guns of the Gaekwar State have been parked with H. M.'s Royal Artillery under Major Hall and subsequently under Major Forster.

I am particularly indebted to Colonel Herbert, Commanding 7th Royal Fusiliers and to the Regiment under his command for the most careful and efficient manner in which they have performed the tedious and trying duty of guarding the person of the Gaekwar, the prisoners and witnesses concerned in the enquiry before the special commission lately assembled for the purpose of investigating certain charge made against H. H. the Gaekwar. In my opinion the ends of justice have been materially served by the un-remitting watchfulness of these British troops. I enclose a daily report of the sick from which it will be seen that sickness in the force is almost at a minimum. We have doubtless to thank the Senior Medical Officer, Dr. Wade, and his colleague for this healthful condition. To Doctor Seward, Residency Surgeon and Cantonment Magistrate, I have to express my thanks for his courteous vancy and other arrangements. In this as in numerous other details Dr. Seward has given me great aid during the whole period I have been at Baroda.—I have, &c.,

LEWIS PELLY.

A copy of this letter was forwarded to Colonel Jacob, Commanding the Field Force at Baroda, for his information, and the contents have been communicated to those concerned. It must be confessed, however, that the letter has not given universal satisfaction. Seeing that Colonel Pelly says no misunderstanding of any kind has taken place between him and the military placed at his disposal, we presume it must have been owing to an oversight that no special mention is made of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry. This Regiment was brought from Ahmedabad at a few hours' notice before the arrest of the Gaekwar, and it is not too much to say of officers and men that they have borne the heat and burden of the day so far as the performance of Regimental duties has been concerned. It was the 9th Regiment that entered Baroda on the morning the Gaekwar was arrested, and had there been fighting to do the 9th Regiment would have had to do it. We say nothing about the hardships and expense men and officers have had to bear in consequence of their sudden vacation of Ahmedabad, though we hope that the authorities will give them some kind of compensation for what they have actually lost by being placed suddenly in field service; but we do say that the omission of any mention of the 9th Regiment from Colonel Pelly's letter is apt to create a feeling of discontent which we are sure it would be the last wish of that politician to raise in any branch of the Army which has served him well in the cause which he represents.

THE Maharaja of Cashmere left for Simla on the evening of Thursday last.

UNDER orders from the Director of State Railways the line to Wazeerabad will be opened to the public on the 12th instant.

THE recent incident in the 9th Regiment, which seemed to foreshadow a court-martial for insubordination on Captain Stewart, will happily pass off, according to the *Pioneer*, without so serious a result. Apologies of a manly and creditable kind promise to smooth the difficulty over.

Family Fair tells a good story of Lord Cardigan. Shortly before his death he reviewed a famous Hussar regiment, and on making the usual speech, he said, with more emotion than he usually showed, "I am getting old, gentlemen, and in all probability I shall never again review this magnificent regiment *this side the grave!*"

IN the statement of transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 31st March 1875, the number of persons who deposited money in the 148 Banks throughout India was 3,306, and the total deposits amounted to Rs. 2,85,406-4-4. During the same period 1,406 depositers withdrew the sum of Rs. 2,23,961 1-7. The total deposits on the 31st March last amounted to Rs. 15,96,454-10-3.

THE editor of a Madras paper publishes a notice to "Lady Contributors" in which he states that there is "great room for improvement in the Lady's Department." He adds that "youth and beauty will not be insuperable obstacles in a candidate," but that he will also "not be slow to pay the respect due to culture, experience and position." This offer is, as may be supposed, from a male.—(*Mail.*)

A MADRAS paper states that there is every possibility of the right Wing also of the 4th Regiment M. N. I. proceeding, and that shortly, to Burmah. The men have returned their Enfields to the Arsenal and are now, like their comrades, by this time arrived in Burmah, armed with the Snider, and the Officer Commanding the wing has, we understand, received a hint to the effect that his wing is about to be placed under orders.

IT is stated that another meeting between the Emperors of Austria, Germany, and Russia is to take place, and that the meeting will be attended by their Prime Ministers. The object of the meeting is to take into consideration various questions, home and foreign, in which the three Powers have a common interest. The *New Free Press* fears that the results may possibly be unfavourable to the development of Parliamentary government.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will not leave Calcutta till the 12th. He will then proceed to Behcea, from whence he will start for Dehree, after inspecting which, he will return to Domraon, and from there back to Behcea, where a Durbar will be held for the purpose of giving *khillauts*, &c., to those Rajas and Zomindars who rendered conspicuous service during the famine. From Behcea His Honor will go to Bankipore, where, it is said, he purposes to entertain the station at a ball previous to his departure to Darjeeling.

THE Horse Fair at Rawul Pindi was concluded on Saturday. The prizes were given away in the evening by Colonel Harrington, the commissioner. The mares shown were very evenly good, and the numbers awarded to them by the Judge were never lower than 50 nor higher than 80. General Biddulph and his staff of judges must have had a trying week. They went every day to the fair at 6 A. M. and never left till nearly 2 P. M. Eight hours' work in the burning sun at this time of year is no trifling tax on an Englishman's endurance.

IT is said that the Maharajah of Jaipore travelled by dak from Agra to Jaipore on his return from Baroda, although the Rajputana State Railway is open to his capital. The explanation afforded is to the effect that His Highness was treated very uncourteously by an officer of the police on an occasion of his visiting the railway station at Jeypore. The subject has necessarily attracted attention, especially as the railway is a State line. Natives have remarked it, and draw their own conclusions, more or less erroneous of course. It is said that on the last occasion the Bhurtpore Chief came to Agra, he also came by dak.

IT has recently been discovered that the bamboo contains a dangerous poison, which the natives of Java extract from the cane in the following manner:—The cane is cut at each joint, and in the cavity is found a certain quantity of small, fibrous matter, of a black colour, which is covered with an almost imperceptible coating of tissue, which contains the poison. If swallowed, the filaments do not pass into the stomach, but remain in the throat, and produce violent inflammation, and ultimately death. Experiments are to be made with various kinds of bamboo to test the existence and nature of this alleged poison.

THE *North German Gazette* of the 15th of March publishes an article in which it points out that, whereas the Pope has recognised King Alfonso, the Spanish clergy, who are chiefly Jesuits, and also a portion of the French clergy, are adherents of Don Carlos. The article adds that the overt support of the Pope is given with the object of enticing the King into concessions towards Rome, and of estranging him from the Liberals. This once obtained, it would only remain for the Pope, the General of the Jesuits, to choose a day for overthrowing the King and making room for Don Carlos, either immediately or after some interval.

THE Lahore paper publishes the following information:—"Our Cabul correspondent learns from Darbarees, that General Daud Shah and Moostoufee Habeebolah Khan have killed Sipasalar Gholam Hyder Khan at Herat. Our Peshawur correspondent learns through a letter received from Kohat, that the Shiahs and Sunnis at Terah have had a struggle with each other lately. News reaches our Peshawur correspondent from Koorum, that the people of that country have not yet paid in the revenue of the *Kharef* harvest to the Ameer of Cabul, and for this reason the Hakim of the place has written to the Ameer to send him some assistance, by which he may be able to collect the revenue.

REGARDING the missing Quinologist the Ootacamund paper has the following paragraph:—Mr. Broughton's horse was sold by public auction the other day, and realised something more than Rs. 150. His other property is still held in reserve. It is remarkable that nothing definite about this gentleman should have been ascertained. The Government probably do not see the necessity of spending money upon a telegram to learn whether or not he had presented himself to the Secretary of State, from whom his appointment as Government Quinologist was originally derived. Of the two telegraphic messages delivered at Mr. Broughton's residence during the earlier period of his mysterious absence, one is said to have been from his mother at home.

THE Madras Government are desirous of forming a comprehensive idea of the magnitude of the disaster, which occurred in September and October last, and with this view have instructed the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Consulting Engineer for Railways to draw up, with all convenient despatch, narratives embracing the entire scope of their charges, and showing the nature and extent of damage done to each work within the same, and the conjectured cost of making it good for the present, and of securing against similar disasters in future. In regard, too, to the want of strength and rigidity in certain bridges on the Madras Railway, brought to notice by the Consulting Engineer, the Government of India have requested to be informed whether there are any more similar bridges on the Madras Railway over which it is unsafe to run at a greater speed than eight miles an hour, and have called for a descriptive list of all the iron bridges on the Madras Railway showing the maximum speed at which it is safe to run engines and trains over them, and the description of test which was applied to each bridge before it was allowed to be opened for traffic.

IN passing orders on a precis of his operations against tigers submitted by Major Caulfeild, the Governor of Madras in Council observes that the special expenditure entailed by this systematic effort to reduce the number of man-eating tigers and panthers has been about Rupees 5,676 for allowances and Rupees 4,885 contingencies, spread over a period of about eighteen months, with results which cannot fairly be estimated by numbers and which the Government do not doubt will be eminently beneficial to the districts visited. The Government greatly regret that this special duty should have entailed such serious injury to health on Major Caulfeild and his party, and desire to thank them all for their persistent efforts to discharge to the utmost the very trying duty on which they were employed. All of this party will be considered as having been on duty for the whole time from the date of first commencing the work to that of resumption of ordinary duty, including any time spent on the Hills. The tents at Vizianagram are to be made over to the nearest Commissariat Officer, and the cases of medicine to the Collecter of the District, or returned to the Medical Stores at Madras. The Accountant-General has been directed to instruct Major Caulfeild as to the disposal of the cash balance.

THE *New York Times* publishes from a private letter a long and interesting account of the Emperor of China's last illness, written at a time when his recovery was looked upon as almost certain. The Emperor, it appears, was taken with the first symptoms of small-pox on the 9th of December, and by one of those curious coincidences which the Chinese are always looking for and to which they attach so much significance, the attack was thought to be connected with the transit of Venus on that day. "The Emperor being a descendant of the sun, nothing could occur to dim the purity of that orb which would not be portentous to its earthly representative." The planet, as it crossed the sun's disc, was thought to resemble a pea, called in Chinese "Fan." The pustules of small-pox are also called "Fan;" and thus to the Chinese mind a clear connection was established between the transit and the Imperial sickness. On the twelfth day of the attack, when, according to the Chinese the critical point of the disease is reached, a great religious ceremony was performed in honour of the goddess, who was held to have behaved rather favourably to the patient, but at the same time to be worth propitiating as well as thanking. At the principal service, which is said to have been attended by from 40,000 to 50,000 persons, including a large proportion of women, nine effigies of divinities, representing the goddesses of small-pox, measles, sore eyes, &c., were burned. The effigies were made of sorghum stalks, covered with silk and paper of various colours. Besides the goddesses and their attendants in chairs, there were "the mounted attendants, a dozen pairs of banners and state parasols, thirteen pavilions with food and fruits, eighty four tables bearing clothing, nine large boats (for ferriage over the Chinese Styx, perhaps), and 300 trays of various articles useful to complete an outfit in the next world." All these were consigned to the flames, and, as it was thought at the time with good effect; "for," says the writer of the letter "the Emperor is thought to be convalescent."

THE SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE second Criminal Sessions of the High Court for the present year commences to-day under the presidency of Sir Charles Sargent. There are in all fifteen cases, implicating seventeen prisoners, committed for trial; but some of them is of a serious character; and the work for judge and jury promises to be comparatively light. Of the seventeen prisoners awaiting trial, nine are Hindoos, seven Mahomedans, and one Parsee. There is one case of attempted murder by administering poison, one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, one of house breaking, one of enticing away a married woman, one of cheating, one of falsely charging a person with committing an offence, two cases of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and six of theft. Eight of the cases have been committed by Mr. Cooper, five by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, one by Mr. Nana Morojee, and one by Mr. S. B. Miles.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

(Concluded from Thursday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

THE next business on the list was as follows:—"The Chairman will lay on the table the resolutions to be proposed at the meeting of the Corporation relative to the water-supply."

The resolutions were in substance the proposals which have lately been reported in this paper.

The Chairman said he had had these printed and circulated, and they had been in the hands of the Council for the last twenty-four hours, and he had very little to add in the way of observations, but he wished to point out that he had condensed the resolutions into three, which he proposed to move at the meeting of the Corporation. Having read Resolution No. 2, Mr. Currey went on to say: It would be obvious to members, he thought, that unless such a resolution was passed by the Corporation, neither the Commissioner nor the Corporation would be able to go to the Government for a loan with very good grace. They must be prepared to state that the Municipality would undertake the payment of interest and sinking fund on the loan on such terms as they desired. He had endeavoured to explain the financial result in the memorandum at the end of the papers as intelligibly as he could. Even if the Government of India did not consolidate the debt, for which the Corporation had a very fair claim, they would only have to find from 2½ to 3 lakhs up to August 1879 to make good the interest, and this might be provided for from economy or by small additional taxation. As regarded consolidation they would see that if the Government of India refused to allow the sinking fund on the old debt to be deferred until August 1879, the immediate saving on the consolidation would only be less, but there were several reasons which made the consolidation advisable.

Mr. Pedder said that when he first brought forward his proposals for the consolidation of the debts in 1873, he took the debts as they then stood, and the saving then by consolidating the debts on the terms he proposed would have been Rs. 1,30,000 a year. But as they had gone on annually reducing the debt since those proposals were written, a pretty general opinion had been expressed in the Council that it would be better to pay off the old 15-lakh loan first and then apply for the consolidation of the other debts. Of course the result of that was that a very great proportion of the advantage which would have arisen from the consolidation as he at first proposed had ceased to exist. The amount of the first 15 lakh loan stood at 9½ lakhs when he made the original proposition, which at 6 per cent. would be about Rs. 58,000 as against Rs. 1,92,000, the present annual payment on account of that debt. The saving of this difference must of course be lost if they went on paying off the 15-lakh loan. But at the same time, although the importance of consolidation was not nearly so great now as it was when he published his proposals, he thought the Town Council ought to apply to Government to consolidate the loans, and he thought Government would be disposed to grant their application. The Toolsee works loan of 4 lakhs would form part of the general consolidation, and there was really no reason why they should pay the higher interest on those four lakhs. If the four lakhs were added, the total debt for Toolsee would be forty lakhs, with interest at four per cent. The Vehar debt stood at 33 lakhs, and would be paid off in 1915. By consolidation they would gain 13,000 a year at once, an annual reduction of 7,000, and also a simplification of accounts, and even the debts would be brought under control to a considerable difference of opinion between the Accountant-General and himself as to the total amount due to Government, the Accountant General's figures being Rs. 60,79,384, and his (Mr. Pedder's) Rs. 60,42,101 on January 1st, 1875, a difference of only 37,283 or less than two lakhs. He held that the Accountant-General charged compound interest, whereas the Act said they were only to pay simple interest, which was also the interest under the Municipal Works Act. He thought the view of the case was correct, and that when consolidation was effected they might expect to be placed on the same footing as he proposed by which there would be a saving of three lakhs by the time all the debts were liquidated. He was in favour of the correspondence on the files on this point, which he should be happy to place before any member of the Council.

The Chairman—If any gentleman is anxious to go into this delightful question of interest, perhaps we had better call a meeting of the Finance Committee to go into it?

The Chairman said the next business was the consideration of Dr. Cook's proposal, which was adjourned from the last meeting because the scheme had not been printed and circulated to all the members of the Council. This was simply a question of money. There was no doubt whatever that the scheme would be a good thing to carry out, and Mr. Walton's scheme, so far as he could judge, was a very desirable one. But there were some parts of it, he thought, more important than others, and it was a question whether the most important was not the scheme for the purpose of easing the drainage on the flats. If, however, the drainage of the flat was made better by widening the sluices, this might be well done away with. He (Dr. Cook) did not insist on it, or look on it as an essential point. He begged and beseeched of them before deciding on that question to consider the many and great advantages that would result even from the remaining points. The Chairman had said it was a question of money, he thought it was not a question of money but one of the life and death of at least a thousand persons every year. Inasmuch as this evil had been growing, and they were now going to increase the risk by pouring in a fourth part more water than before, they should apply a remedy for the evil they were bringing about. They were bound if they introduced more water, to make arrangements for carrying it off again. If anybody knew or saw as he did the effects of this more than frightful scourage phthisis, they would not hesitate at extra taxation to obivate the disease. He begged to bring to the notice of the meeting that they took a great responsibility on themselves in throwing aside this proposition. If they brought it before the Corporation the owners would not lie at their door, and believing this he did not think they would on their own responsibility throw aside the motion.

After a little further discussion it was proposed as an amendment by the Chairman and seconded by the Hon'ble Rao Sahib and resolved—"That the Town Council recognise the importance of surface drainage and that they can judge approve the principle of the project proposed by Mr. Walton which should be referred for consideration to the Works Committee."

The Chairman next read two letters regarding the purchase of the present Municipal Office. The first was a letter from Messrs. Lathem, Crawford and Bonvey to the Municipal Commissioner; and the second a letter from Messrs. H. C. and Lee-Warner to Messrs. L. C. and Bovey stating that the lowest sum their client Mr. Arbasie Horumjee Wadia would take for the building was Rs. 480,000

It was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner should be requested to proceed to put in force the arbitration clause in the lease of the Municipal offices building.

The Council then separated.

A SPECIAL meeting of members of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday, when there were present Charles Currey, Esq., chairman; Colonel Hancock, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, and Raghunath Narayen, Esq. The Municipal Commissioner was also present. At 3-30 P.M. when the chairman proposed to proceed to business, Mr. Rogay objected on the ground that there was no full *quorum* of six members. The meeting was called to consider an alteration that had been found necessary in the third of the draft resolutions on the subject of the consolidation of the whole Municipal debt, which is to be proposed at the next meeting of the Corporation. A full *quorum* could not be got together; but it being deemed necessary that the draft resolutions should be circulated to the Corporation at once, the following resolution was adopted, it being understood that it was so passed subject to confirmation at the regular meeting of the Town Council to be held next Tuesday:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, "That the proposal to be made to the Government of India for the consolidation of the second loan of fifteen lacs and the old Tulsi loan of four lacs, contained in the draft resolutions submitted by the chairman, to be moved at the special general meeting of the Corporation on the 15th instant, and explained in the memorandum accompanying the same, be hereby approved, and that the resolutions and memorandum be circulated for the information of members of the Corporation."

The meeting then separated,

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

A lecture on the above subject was delivered in the Lecture Hall of St. Xavier's College, on the Esplanade, yesterday evening, by the Reverend S. J. Perry, S. J., F. R. S. Chief of H. M.'s Government Astronomical Expedition to Kerguelen. His Excellency the Governor presided. The Hall was tastefully decorated by a few evergreens &c; the audience was extremely large and attentive, and during the lecture the Reverend gentleman was several times saluted with applause. The band of the College was present and performed a brief musical selection on the arrival and departure of His Excellency. In the course of his discourse the learned lecturer said, The event which for a long time past has excited such interest and excitement in the scientific world, to all were awaiting with such anxiety is now a thing of the past, it has come and gone, but fortunately not without leaving behind it results which cannot fail to be beneficial to the world at large. That the event was one of vast importance is easily gleaned from the fact that all the civilized nations of the world sent out expeditions to all parts of the world to observe the various phases, and collect the fullest information relative to the event of which he was to speak. The present age is one in which the principle of economy is strictly observed by all nations, and that such an enormous expenditure as the expeditions he had just mentioned, would not be undertaken, without the prospect of an equivalent return, was self evident. He would on the present occasion point out the reason why the transit of Venus was considered so important, but first he would explain the problem it was proposed to solve and the method adopted in obtaining its solution. He then gave a brief account of the various observations and attempted observations of the transit of Venus from the earliest days of astronomical science down to the present time. He then compared the duration of the transit gave the distance of the earth from the sun one of the most valuable data required for the correction of our longitude, and useful also in ascertaining the sun's diameter &c. He then showed how the time of the transit was calculated beforehand. The lecturer having got so far said that he would take a few moments rest which he accordingly did during which, the band of the Sattara.—Harvesting of rabi continues. Weather cloudy College and the combined choirs of the College and St. Mary's Institution, Byculla, performed several musical selections. On resuming his discourse the lecturer said that he would now give some account of the manner of taking observations of the transit of Venus. There were two principal kinds of observations which were available namely, direct and indirect methods, the first of these methods was to take several observations of the transit during its occurrence and obtaining the distance from the centre of the planet to that of the sun. Great nicety and accuracy is required to render this method of observing useful; to obviate which, the photographic method had been introduced, by which, photos having been taken at the proper times, the distance from centre to centre could be subsequently calculated. Another method which has been tried more or less successfully, is the use of the well-known heliometer. Halley's method was perhaps the best of all, and was discovered by him in 1677. It has the great advantage of not requiring a knowledge of the longitude in which the observation is made, the latitude is required, but that is so easily obtained with the most perfect accuracy that it is no obstacle to the adoption of the method. He then gave an account of De Lisle's method which he said was that most generally adopted for the observation of the late transit. He then gave a most interesting account of the results of the late observations with which he concluded his lecture, which had occupied about two hours in delivery. His Excellency then left the Hall.

SAVAGE ASSAULT ON AN ENGLISH LADY BY HER BUTLER.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, attended to prosecute Sebastian Dias for having assaulted Mrs. Maclean, resident in Marine Lines, by whom he was engaged as a butler. The case was called on before Mr. Nana Morojee at about 12 o'clock noon, but, the defendant stating that he had engaged Mr. Lynch of Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Tobin to defend him, the Magistrate waited for nearly forty minutes, Mr. Lynch not then appearing, and the clerk stating that he was engaged in the Small Cause Court, the case was proceeded with.

The first witness called was Mr. Gunputtee, who said—I am Mr. Maclean's coachman. I was in the compound of Mr. Maclean's bungalow at about a quarter-past twelve o'clock noon yesterday, I heard an altercation going on in the bungalow, and saw the defendant, who was in the doorway, assault Mrs. Maclean by catching hold of her neck and dinging her down. Mrs. Maclean then cried out, and I distinguish, but I distinctly heard my own name called out in a woman's voice. I ran over to Mr. Maclean's bungalow and found Mrs. Maclean coming out to meet me, she was in a very nervous state and showed me a mark on her left temple and one on her forehead, I asked her by whom she had been struck, and she said by her butler, the prisoner at the bar. I sent for the police, and gave the prisoner into their charge.

His Worship—These are all your witnesses?—Mr. Craigie—Yes, your Worship.

The Magistrate (to the prisoner) Do you wish to ask this witness any questions?

The prisoner declined to cross-examine the witness, and the coachman was then recalled and cross-examined by the prisoner, who asked, Did you not give me two blows?—No, I did not.

The prisoner then made a rambling statement saying that the coachman was a drunkard, but declined to put any further questions.

His Worship then read over Mrs. Maclean's information as follows:—

The information of Mrs. Annie Maclean: I am the wife of James Mackenzie Maclean and live in the Marine Lines. On this day (Thursday) at about a quarter-past twelve o'clock I ordered Sebastian Dias, who is a butler in my service, to remove a punkah which was hanging opposite the verandah at the back of my bungalow. He asked me why I wanted it removed, to which I replied that there was no occasion for him to ask any such question, and that, when I ordered him to remove it, he must do so. He was then standing at one side of a table in my dining-room and I was standing at the other side. He came round to the side where I was, and in a threatening and insolent manner said "take care, take care." I ordered him to leave the room immediately, and, as he did not do so, I took him by the arm and pushed him, gently out of the room. As I was turning away from him he struck me on the forehead and he knocked me down, and then stood over me with a leg on either side of me and beat me on the forehead with his fists. I then called out for assistance and my coachman came and took the prisoner away.

Mr. Craigie to witness—You have heard the statement just read to you, are the facts stated in it true?

Witness—They are.

Since yesterday I have remembered that the defendant struck me on my right side, of which I am only conscious through the pain which has resulted from the blow; the defendant placed his hand on my mouth while I was on the ground to prevent my screaming.

The defendant here made a rambling statement, and said that Mrs. Maclean had struck him, which when asked by the Magistrate she denied having done.

In reply to the defendant Mrs. Maclean then said, I did not see the coachman strike you.

After some discussion, as to the probability of Mr. Lynch attending, the coachman was recalled and said that two other servants Rama and Morea were not present at the time that the defendant committed the assault, as the defendant had alleged in his statement.

Mr. Craigie then asked his Worship to deal summarily with the case.

His Worship addressed the prisoner and told him that he had no doubt of his having committed the extremely cowardly and quite unprovoked assault with which the complainant had charged him. He had waited an hour and a half in order to give the defendant an opportunity of being represented by counsel, who, however, had not appeared; and the Magistrate had himself examined the witnesses so as to bring out, if possible, any point in the defendant's favour. There was not, however, anything to be said for him, and the story he had just told was evidently wholly untrue. He regarded that the law would only permit him to punish the prisoner with four months' rigorous imprisonment, and as he deserved the very severest penalty the law inflicted, he accordingly sentenced to imprisonment for that term with hard labour.

It should be mentioned, for the sake of the public safety, that this man Sebastian Dias carries about with him a character signed by Dr. Dallas.

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CASES FOR TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS.

THE following is an abstract of the cases committed for trial at the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court:—

1. Fadal bin Turab Ally, committed by Mr. S. B. Miles, for attempting to commit murder by administering poison.
2. Mahomed Esmail, committed by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, for house-breaking by night and theft.
3. Suddoo Cannoo and Wittoo Luximon, committed by Mr. Cooper, for theft.
4. Caseinath Bebajee, ditto ditto for ditto.
5. Hormusjee Framjee, ditto ditto for ditto.
6. Heeroo Gunnoo, committed by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, for enticing away a married woman.
7. Ahmed Wullud Ally, committed by Mr. Cooper, for cheating.
8. Nunda Gungaram, committed by ditto, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
9. Gumna Natha and Hajee Abba Hajee Tayeb, committed by Mr Nana Morojee, for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.
10. Ganda Ghuega, committed by Mr Dossabhoy Framjee, for ditto
11. Govind Rama, committed by ditto, for theft.
12. Syed Hassun, committed by Mr Cooper, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
13. Salim Mahomed, committed by ditto, for theft.
14. Shaik Ahmed Mahomed Syed, ditto ditto for ditto
15. Ramjee Pragjee, committed by Mr Dossabhoy Framjee, for falsely charging a person with committing an offence.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending the 31st ultimo are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—No fresh cases of small-pox. Cattle-disease in Tatta, Ghorabari and Kurrachee Talukas. Rabi reaping commenced in Southern Talukas.

Shikarpur.—Weather unusually hot; nights cool with dews. Fever and coughs prevalent. Early rabi crops mostly reaped.

Haidarabad.—No change in state of crops. Slight shower of rain with thunder on 28th. Weather hot. Small-pox in Buddin and Guni Talukas. Fever continues in Haidarabad.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather hot; maximum thermometer exposed 125° in shade 103. Linseed crops being reaped. Cattle-disease in Tando Thal and Kasmore. Wheat and barley good in all Talukas.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 4 cents. Rabi harvesting completed Surat.—Rain 38 cents. at Mandvi with hailstorm. Public health good.

Broach.—Rain with strong winds on 28th at Broach, Ahmod, and Anklesar. Hailstones in Ahmod. Tobacco slightly injured by rain. Cotton picking nearly finished. Health generally good.

Kaira.—State of crops, public health, and weather same as before.

Khandeish.—Estimated yield of rabi crop 8 annas in Dholia Taluka. Cattle-disease continues. Weather hot. Cotton supplies nearly exhausted; about twelve annas exported since December.

Nassick.—No change in the state of crops. Outof 25 cases of cholera in Nassick town 10 resulted in death. Cholera confined to the town only; districts healthy. Weather warm.

Tanna.—Days and nights cool. Public health good in Tanna. Slight ague and cough in Dhanu Taluka and slight fever in Shapur Taluka. Rabi crop middling in Dhanu, Wada, Shapur, and Bhewady Talukas.

Poona.—Rain 30 cents. Weather hot. Slight cattle-disease in Indapur, Sirur and Bhimthari. Public health good.

Ahmadnagar.—Weather cloudy. Health good.

Sholapur.—Weather very warm. Health good, except in Sangola, where fever and cattle-disease prevail.

Dharwar.—Rain 90 cents. The material change in the state of crops and health. Cotton, indigenous favourable; exotic, generally unfavourable, and further injury apprehended from fall of rain. Weather cloudy and hot.

Canara.—Thunderstorm with rain at Karwar. Light rain above ghaut. Ploughing operations in progress. Second crop sowing. Rabi crops fair, and being harvested in Pen, Roha, and Mangaum Talukas.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 23rd ultimo). Rabi crops tolerably good in Rajpuri Taluka, where they are very indifferent. Measles in Malwan Taluka and Mandangad Peta. Cattle-disease prevails in Lanje and Mandangad Petas and in Rajapur and Sangmeshwar taluka, but is disappearing in Malwan Taluka.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE PRINCESS OF TANJORE.

ON the morning of the 3rd instant, the people of Tanjore witnessed a sight, the like of which they had not seen for many years. It became generally known that Her Highness would leave Tanjore, early on Saturday morning; to pay her long contemplated visit to Madras. Before day dawned, many people had assembled on the roads leading from the Palace to the Railway Station. By six o'clock the crowds were so dense that the police had to keep way for the carriages along the whole route. Shortly after 6 o'clock, Her Highness's *cortege* accompanied by the Collector of the District, and escorted by a troop of Her Highness's cavalry, left the Palace and proceeded to the station, to the intense delight of the assembled crowds, who evidently were well pleased to see the Princess thus honoured by Government. There being no cannon in Tanjore, the natives endeavoured to fire a desultory salute from native guns, as the carriages drove along. The station was decorated, and as the Princess travels "goshs," it was so secured and curtained that no eye of mortal man, could see her: not that the Princess objects to be seen, she would rather see and be seen, but because there are a lot of Duennas in the Palace always ready to enforce obedience to that *Ogre-mamsool*. A special train was in readiness for Her Highness, and as soon as she and her attendants, had taken their seats, it steamed out of the station for Trichinopoly where it was received with all the honours. Her Highness expressed herself greatly pleased with the attention shown to her by the Collector of Tanjore, and the people are as much pleased as theirs. The visit to Madras, it is hoped, may have a good effect upon her, by inducing her to interest herself in matters that may conduce to self-improvement and to the improvement of those with whom she comes in daily contact in her Palace. Her Highness's arrival is looked for this morning, and will be announced by a salute of 13 guns from Fort St. George.—*Madras Mail*, April 7.

"CARO'S" PEN AND INK SKETCHES OF PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS AT BARODA.

Now, to prepare you for their physiognomies as I have drawn them in pencil, I will give you a "pen and ink sketch" of some of the most notable of the personages assembled here.

A tout seigneur tout honour.

Sir Lewis Pelly: a small-built man, seemingly composed of saltpetre and quicksilver, an intelligent head on which care and thought have left their marks, a bald skull with a fringe of crisp glossy dark locks—the most amiable and best of hosts.

Sir Richard Couch: you know that great face in which *finesse* is concealed by flesh, in which intelligence lies solely in two small piercing eyes. In general appearance he is one of those men,—like your Colberts and your Cavours—whose clumsy exteriors make one marvel what can induce genius to shrine itself in such unprepossessing guise.

Mr. Inverarity, a small built young man, fresh and rosy, with a face like an Abbe of the XVIIIth century.

The "Learned Serjeant"—who has not merited the adjective—a tall, spare man, with a visage like the blade of a knife, the full view of his face seems to be only the profile. He speaks without gesticulation and appears, like Demosthenes, to be practising oratory with pebbles in his mouth.

Mr. Scoble; the Advocate General, a fine fellow, proud of himself, proud of his voice, proud of his beard which resembles that of the emperor Barbe-rousse—he addresses the court with his arms akimbo, and affects the same tone of indifference as his adversary.

Scindia, a thick beard, nostrils peering out of two fan-like moustaches, a turban. Like Madame Benoiton, this

might be a trifle livelier, and sometime one *offends* in this way, sometimes another, according to temporary circumstances. The sliding is done simultaneously and at right time. Their coxswain has on the flood tide held a fair course, though on the ebb he has been at fault: if he will hold only his usual flood-tide course he will have steered much better than Oxford coxswains have done of late. Their boat travels well. We think her just a trifle small, but in the rough water encountered last week she went well. The crew are unusually good in rough waters. They have shown, when racing scratch crews, that they can go fast as well as far.

In the Cambridge boat Rhodes is rowing as well as ever, all circumstances considered: he is not so long as he was in 1873, but a man cannot keep at that single-handed. Till he had to row a fast stroke he kept his length, regardless of the shortness of the rest of the crew, but with a fast stroke the crew have pulled him down more to their level. He could never boast of a highly elegant form like that of Goldie, but his style of working has always been undeniably good; his form is fair, recovery first rate, and catch good, and he has shown himself a general on many occasions. Benson during the last week has got back to his old form of 1873. If all behind him worked in the same style, the boat would be vastly different. His rows light at the end of the stroke, but the wonder is that he gets as much reach as he does, considering the shortness of many behind him. Aylmer works hard, but was certainly a better man last year. He had then a straight back, now it is round; but we think little of a slight roundness if work is found; he feathers under water, which he did not do last year, and he does not swing back far enough. Phillips has one of the best open chested finishes in the boat, but is short forward, and wastes strength by rowing deep. Michell is one of the best of the boat, with form and hard work combined; feathering under water is about the only fault we can discover in him, but he does that to a great extent. Dicker was always the weakest man in the boat, and seems now to be overtrained; he hardly moves his body at the end of a mile; he never did much work at the beginning, but when he was first moved to 3 at Cambridge he rowed much longer, stronger, and in better form than now: he also feathers under water. Close rowed well enough in the trial eights, and the wonder was that he was not tried sooner. He does not row now so well as he did at Ely; he is short, screws badly, and feathers under water. Hibbert rowed square enough in the Kingstone eight in the summer; like many others in the boat, he has lost form, and now rows short and with a twist of body, and feathers under water. The coxswain steers fairly at times; but yesterday he went wide into slack tide by the Crab Tree. His feather weight atones for some want of experience; we cannot expect a Tottenham every day. The crew do not row in perfect time, but in that respect are better than a week ago. Curiously enough, when at Cambridge, a little more than three weeks ago, they were all in trim, had a good swing, and swung more length than now. They catch the beginning, but having caught it drop it, and then go on with the stroke again. They are short all round in reach, and the swing is ragged. What they do meet together is their slide. Their recovery is moderate, by no means brisk enough off the chest. If we had not seen the crew row well weeks ago, but had seen most of them individually row well in other boats, we should be less surprised at their present exhibition. The rowlocks are all too low, and to this we trace not only much of the bad form but the bad feathering under water and deep rowing of some. It is vain to sacrifice physical to mechanical power in this way. A man cannot work with a rowlock beyond a certain lowness, and a tall or square-shouldered man wants a higher rowlock than a short or a sloping-shouldered man. If a horse is set to pull from a splinter bar too low compared with the point of his shoulder, instinct teaches him to ease his work by bending his knees as he throws his weight on, so as to lower the place of his shoulders. So with an oarsman in a boat. With too low a rowlock he instinctively lowers his shoulder point, either by slanting his body away from his rowlock (*i.e* screwing), or by crouching and rounding his back. To this we trace 6's rounded back and 7's and 2's tendency to screw. The same cause produces varied effect in one and another. Now we have seen them row upright and square in others boats we are safe in say they have a chance of doing justice to themselves. To raise their work at the eleventh hour might throw them out of gear, but had it been done ten days ago the round backs and screwing would have vanished by this time. The dropping of the catch, once caught, is of several shortness, we ascribe in great measure to their being too near their work. We pointed out this fault in last year's Cambridge crew, acknowledging that we were at issue with rowing authorities at large as to the distance men should be placed from their work on sliding seats. We still hold the same opinion, strengthened by observation of the Cambridge crew. A further cause of the slackening of the catch is that the men have been taught to keep their slide rather too late. The stroke therefore stops after the first catch till the slide is ready to begin its work. In the hull of the Cambridge boat we see no fault; she was tried and shelved last year—ill-advisedly, we think. She is adopted now; and with better handling her work should be good to row in as the Oxford boat. As matters stand we scarcely see how Cambridge are to make a race of it. If both boats row the pace best suited to them to last the whole distance, Oxford should have the speed all the way: when once the boats have settled down, and should win by ten lengths. If Cambridge force a pace to live with Oxford at first, it will only cause them to lag farther behind at the end. Apart from style and arrangement of work in the boats, Oxford are physically finer men all round, without being much heavier. They carry more counterweight of coxswain than extra rowing weight of oarsmen; but if the match was "French and English," boats bethered stern to stern, Oxford would win by force. Barring accidents Oxford ought to win as no boat has won for eleven years. If the water is smooth the race will be well under twenty minutes, probably eclipsing 19 min. 35 secs the fastest time at present on record.—*Pall Mall Gazette, March* 19.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

We have received from a trustworthy correspondent at Galatz the following remarkable statement:—

"The neighbourhood of the city of Galatz, in Roumania, was on Sunday, the 7th February, the scene of a shocking outrage on British subjects, which, though it does not happen to have ended fatally, is one of the most atrocious ever committed on the Danubian delta; whilst the fact that one of the sufferers is a lady, puts it, for gross brutality and cruelty, on a part with the well-remembered episode of the Greek brigands. The facts are shortly these, their literal accuracy being vouched for by English residents of the highest respectability. Mr. and Mrs. Dodshon—the former a son of the late Rev. Dr. Dodshon of Sunderland, and a resident for many years in Galatz, and the lady a daughter of the late Richard Nicholson, Town Clerk of Ripon—who were married last December, set out on the afternoon of the 7th of February, at about half-past four, in a hired droschky, for the small village of Barboci, where is the first station from Galatz on the railway, with the intention of either returning by an evening train or on foot the distance by road being about three miles. It being a fine cold afternoon, the latter course was decided on, and, after passing a few minutes in the refreshment room of the station, Mr. and Mrs. Dodshon set off at between half-past five and six o'clock. The road to Galatz is good and much frequented, and it was still quite daylight. At about a third of the distance they met a score or so of men having the appearence of labourers or peasants, with the exception of one who looked like a *gardiste* (policeman); and very shortly after Mrs. Dodshon remarked that some of them had turned and were following in the direction of Galatz, and expressed some anxiety as to their object. Mr. Dodshon observed that there were some ox-carts coming up in the opposite direction, and that it was scarcely probable that by daylight, and so near a large town, anything should be wrong. He had, however, hardly spoken, when he received, without any warning, a violent blow on the head from behind, and the whole of the band, about ten in number, surrounded and attacked him and his wife. After a desperate struggle, Mr. Dodshon, being disabled by repeated blows on the head from some sharp instrument, was brought to the ground, stripped of everything to his shirt and drawers, bound hand and foot, unmercifully beaten, and left in the snow. In the meantime some of the ruffians had seized the unfortunate lady, torn off most of her clothing, her watch, trinkets, &c., and, not content with robbery, dragged her about by the hair, struck, bit her, dashed her head against the ground, and brutally maltreated her. Mr. Dodson succeeded once in freeing himself from his bonds but only to be knocked down again, bound more securely, and left senseless from repeated blows and loss of blood. The villains finished by throwing Mrs. Dodshon upon him and making off, carrying with them their booty and even taking the stockings and boots of their victims, who were thus left in the snow at about two miles from Galatz, helpless, wounded and nearly naked. After lying there some little time Mrs. Dodshon succeeded, with great exertion, in setting her husband free, he having somewhat recovered consciousness, and they set off in the snow and darkness—for night had now closed in—to make their way as best they could to Galatz, which they reached more dead than alive, after repeatedly losing their way and falling into snow-drifts, and with their feet frozen and wounded by the hard ground. Making their way to a small wine shop near the barrier, they there received some temporary attention until a carriage was sent for, and they were conveyed home and attended by Dr. Hepites, the consul for the United States. Of course the authorities were at once informed of the occurrence, and have now several men in custody waiting further evidence. From words which passed between the ruffians during the affair, it is certain they were Roumanians, although an outrage such as this has never been known yet in the neighbourhood of Galatz. Mr. and Mrs. Dodshon are now (Feb. 25) out of danger, though still confined to bed; and I hear that the lady is likely to be a sufferer for some weeks yet. There is great indignation in the town at this unprovoked and brutal outrage."

MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN AT NAPLES.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH".]

NAPLES, TUESDAY.

All persons who have recently visited Naples must have remarked a large showy-looking building close to the palace occupied by Lady Holland, and known as the Palazzo Vasto. It has been enlarged and almost rebuilt by the present eccentric owner of the estate belonging to the descendants of the great General d'Avalos, the conqueror of Pavia. This palace, which stands in a large neglected garden, used to be one of the show-houses of Naples: but its collection of pictures, has been removed long ago, and the newly-built rooms are, most of them, let off in apartments by the noble owner, who superintends his own property, devoting his spare time to the manufacture of an elixir which professes to cure every disease from the vapours to paralysis. Indeed, if you are to believe the illustrious retailer of this marvellous liquid, it is capable of restoring sight to the blind and speech to the dumb. On one side of the Palazzo Vasto, or Largo Vast, as the drivers of the *carozelle* call it, is a little street, known as the Vico Vasto from the upper end of which on the right-hand side, a narrow passage leads, by many complicated turnings and twisting, up to the Corso Vittorio Emanuele. The hillside here, being very sunny and sheltered from the cold winds, is a favourite spot for nursery gardens, and one of these, with a small cottage in it, which formerly was part of the grounds of a monastery, had been taken by a member of the English colony at Naples, Mr. Henry Hind, well known to his fellow countrymen here as the late editor and proprietor of a small English newspaper called the *Naples and Florence Observer*. This journal struggled for a long time against many difficulties (among which not the least was the fact that the "copy" had to be set up by compositors who knew not a word of English), and was ultimately merged in the *Italian News*, the career of which was short and unremunerative. Mr. Hind, disgusted with his journalistic ventures, in which he lost a sum that he could ill-afford, turned his attention to gardening. In this cottage, for it was nothing else, he lived; the only other inmate being the gardener, who occupied a small bedroom communicating directly with the garden, on what might be called the ground-floor; though, owing to the nature of the land, Mr. Hind's rooms, which were on the floor above, also communicated with another portion of the garden on a higher level, by means of a door immediately opposite that of his sitting-room, and separated from it by a small passage. At the end of this passage was a staircase leading to the gardener's room. Mr. Hind's bedroom opened out of the sitting-room, and could be entered only by passing through the latter. It is evident that by this arrangement Mr. Hind could go in and out without entering the gardener's room, while the latter could reach his master's apartment by means of the staircase without going outside the cottage.

On the evening of Monday, the 1st of March, Mr. Hind dined with an Italian friend at a *cafe*, and, as far as is known, must have returned home before half-past eight o'clock. The gardener says that he saw his master at that hour, and received orders from him respecting the disposal of some plants. At a quarter past nine on the same evening a servant-girl in one of the neighbouring houses heard the noise of persons struggling in Mr. Hind's room, and a voice crying out as if for help. The young woman did not make any mention of this fact until the official inquiry had been set on foot. On Tuesday and Wednesday the gardener saw nothing of his master, the door of whose apartment remained shut. At last, on the Thursday morning, he gave information to the authorities that Mr. Hind had been missing since the previous Monday evening. The English Consul, (Mr. Calvert) was at once communicated with, and he, in company with the police officers, proceeded to search the premises. Mr. Calvert, observing that the shutters of the windows in Mr. Hind's rooms were not closed, told one of the boys employed in the garden to mount a ladder and look into the rooms. The boy did so, and declared that he could see nothing of the "Signor," but that his clothes were lying about as if he had begun to pack them up. The door of the sitting-room, which fastened with a spring-latch, was now opened, but Mr. Hind was not found in either room, and the party then continued their search. There were two wells in the lower part of the garden, and these were examined, the gardener pointing them out with great readiness. Being asked if there was any other well, he hesitated, and at last admitted there was one at the upper end of the garden. Mr. Calvert and the officers at once went there, and found that the well was of great depth, more than 80ft. They looked down, but could distinguish nothing. Some stones were then thrown in, and these, falling with a dull thud, showed that there was something lying at the bottom. The result of the search was that the body of the unfortunate Mr. Hind was found with a rope tied so tightly round his neck that the windpipe was split vertically. Both ends of the rope were burnt short off, and on the back of the head were the marks of two heavy blows; blood had poured from the nose and mouth; the arms were rigid and bent in front of the throat, as if to the last the deceased had tried to tear the fatal rope away. His gold watch and chain, as well as a diamond ring he usually wore, were missing. His coral shirt pin was left, coral not being much valued in Naples. He was fully dressed, and his hat was found with him, but at the back of the room. Nearly the whole of the violence; in fact, no doubt was left on the minds of those present that he was brutally murdered. The gardener, who had shown some agitation when the examination of the well commenced, and the two boys employed under him, were at once separated, confined in separate cells, to await the result of the preliminary inquiry. On examining the sitting-room, a half-finished letter was found on the table. There were evident signs of a struggle, and it is probable that Mr. Hind was writing with his back to the door when he was attacked from behind. Whether the blows on the head were received before he was strangled is not known. The latchkey with which Mr. Hind was in the habit of opening the door of his sitting-room was not found; it is likely that he had left it in the door on the outside, and that the murderer or murderers, when they dragged the body out, shut the door, and threw the key away.

It is evident from these details, for which I am indebted to Mr. Calvert and to the officers in charge of the premises, that no suspicion of suicide could ever have existed. Nevertheless the Neapolitan papers stated, in the most authoritative manner, that the deceased had killed himself. I understand an inquiry will be made as to the source whence the *Gazetta di Napoli* and the *Piccolo* obtained the mass of falsehoods which they published. The latter journal, in its impression of Friday, treated its readers to a semi-facetious account of this dreadful affair which was in the worst possible taste, and in all its details the exact contrary of the truth. The account in the *Gazetta* was decorously written, but painfully inexact. It was on account of these inaccurate statements that an idea got about among some of the English here that the authorities wished to stifle the inquiry into the cause of Mr. Hind's death; and a paper was drawn up to be signed by the English residents, having for its object to strengthen the Consul's hands. I have Mr. Calvert's authority for stating that there was never the slightest necessity for such a document, but, on the contrary, that the authorities have behaved throughout with the utmost vigour, and with the greatest courtesy to all concerned, in endeavouring to get at the bottom of the mystery.

As to the motive of the crime, it is sufficient to say that the Camorra is not yet extinct. Mr. Hind, a foreigner and a gentleman, had resolved to enter into competition with those whose trade it is to supply flowers and oranges to the Naples markets. Proposals had been made to him by the market gardeners to agree to a certain tariff of prices; but these offers he had refused. Private vengeance on account of some quarrel may have been combined in this case with the enmity of a powerful class. Hitherto suspicion points strongly in one direction; but although the Italian system of criminal procedure differs from our own, I should not be justified in piercing together these fragments of evidence against any one person at this stage of the proceedings. Englishmen in and out of Naples may rest assured that no pains will be spared by the authorities here to bring the guilty persons to justice. Mr. Hind originally came here with Garibaldi. He has remained ever since, carrying on a manly struggle against what in England would have been hopeless poverty. A few days ago he succeeded to a property which was for him an ample competence. On Sunday evening he was remarking to a friend that his lucky star had risen at last, and that now he should be free from the tyranny of straitened means; on Monday evening, in the act of writing directions concerning his newly inherited fortune, he was attacked by a treacherous assassin and died a terrible death.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—MARCH 20.

AN OLD TITLE IN A NEW LIGHT.—Law's serious call—a bill of costs.

JOCULAR ENTOMOLOGY.

Professor —Define a black beetle?
Pupil.—A cosly-bopterous insect.

ALARMING PROSPECT.

A CERTAIN member threatens to make the House too hot for Honourable Members, who show him any coldness,—to make it, in fact, "a perfect stoke-hole."

GROSS INCONSISTENCY

How can those Ritualists who so strenuou y maintain themselves to be orthodox members of the We tern Church make such a point as they do of the eastern position?

REASONING FOR RITUALISTS.

CLERICAL defenders of vestments might assert, with truth, that these "ornaments of the Minister" usually serve a double purpose, as, after having been used in Church, they furnish ample material for ecclesiastical suits out of it.

INCOMBINABLE ELEMENTS.

First Medical Student.—"What are you sighing for, Jack?

Second Ditto.—"Ugh! I was thinking of that infernal Chemistry cram to-morrow, and what a deuced pretty girl I saw in Gower Street just now!!"

RUDIMENTS OF ECONOMY.

"May I leave this piece of bread, Nurse?"

"Certainly not, Miss May.—It's dreadful wasteful! and the day may come when you'll want a piece of bread!"

Then I'd better keep this piece of bread till I do want it, Nurse. Hadn't I?"

AN IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOL-LESSON.

Master.—Spell "patriotism."

Scholar.—P-a-t, "Pat;" r-i-ot, "riot;" i-s-m, "ism."

Master.—Now spake it together.

Scholar.—Pat-riot-ism.

Master.—Ah, then it's the good boy you are entirely.

PROVERBS REFUTED.

It has been said of old that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." Try it. Take a bird (any bird will do), in your hand, and hold it securely: then take a passage in the first vessel you can find (any vessel will do), and proceed to the nearest bush, still retaining the bird in the hand, where the bush is supposed to be. When you arrive, examine the bird which you have in your hand, and compare it with any two birds you can find in the bush. Estimate their relative value. You will find that the proverb has led you astray.

Again. It has been said that "It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back." *Imprimis*, how long would a man go about until he had satisfied himself that he had found the "last" straw? But we will grant, for the sake of argument, that the "last straw" has been found. Now take your camel (any camel will do), and cautiously deposit that straw upon the back of the camel, and carefully observe whether the spine of that quadruped is dislocated. It is to be imagined not. How then this proverb?

Once more. It has been spoken, and written, that if you take care of the pence, the pounds will take care of themselves." Make the experiment. Take pence (say three pence) and place them in your purse, and put your purse in your pocket. Button your pocket, if your pocket is buttonable; or deposit the three pence with your banker, or invest them in a Canadian oil-well. Next take a sovereign (anybody's sovereign will do), and place it carefully on the pavement (the centre of a coal-plate is not a bad spot), and after retiring up the stage, and "dissembling," observe how that sovereign takes care of itself.

It is not impossible that attention may be directed to the fallacy of other proverbs in due course.]

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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

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Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

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ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, AND PENSIONS.

Rates, Features, and Conditions that cannot be obtained from any other Company in India.
Particularly favourable for Military men.

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THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY,
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CHIEF OFFICES:—53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

This Company has passed the probationary period of development, and has now become a well established Office, doing a larger business than was ever before transacted in the same period of time by any Life Assurance Institution and on the 31st October 1874, possessed a current annual premium income of over £42,000.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY IS—
How can I Assure my life with a certainty of the policy being paid at death.

THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE—
Only let the nett premiums be reserved and invested at compound interest, exclusively to meet claims under policies, and the fund will so rapidly and enormously accumulate as to make the provision for payment as certain as is death itself.

AN EMINENT ACTUARY SAYS:
"To make the system of Life Assurance complete, it has yet to be recognised that an Assurance Society is, in its very essence, less a trading company for profit to shareholders than an institution with purposes of trust for policy-holders, the trust being to receive and husband the premiums till such time as, by the discharge of the member's claim, the trust is ended as far as such member is concerned. To this end it should be enacted that every office shall each year put apart in a 'Trust Fund' a proper proportion of the yearly premiums to meet assurance risks and claims only, and not to be touched in any way for other purposes, which, if need be, should come out of the shareholders' capital. The Trustees of the Fund would take care that it is productively invested, so as to obtain the best rate of interest consistent with safety."

This is exactly the system adopted by the "Positive," the entire nett premiums being invested at compound interest in trust for policy-holders, and hypothecated exclusively for the purpose of paying claims under policies. The investments are made, in every part of India, having yielding interest at the rate of about 8½ per cent. per annum; in India, in Indian Government Securities, yielding about 4 per cent.; in Canada, in Dominion Stock, yielding fully 5 per cent.

POLICY HOLDERS IN THE "POSITIVE" HAVE THREE DISTINCT LINES OF SECURITY:

1. The Guarantee Fund of over £51,000 Consols (one-fifth of the paid-up capital).
2. The Nett Premiums invested at compound interest as above.
3. The Capital and other Property of the Company.

THE POLICY HOLDERS' FUNDS
AMOUNTED, ON THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1874,
TO OVER £125,000.
(Accumulated since commencement of Life business in 1872.)

FURTHER ADVANTAGES OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

POSITIVE POLICIES ARE UNCONDITIONAL, INDISPUTABLE, AND NON-FORFEITABLE.

1. Unconditional, being free from conditions of every kind restrictive of the assured, except the due payment of premiums.
2. Indisputable, as no objection can be raised on any ground after the Policy has been issued.
3. Non-forfeitable, because every premium purchases a fully paid-up Policy, or Positive note, for the relative proportion that the premium bears to the sum assured, which Positive note never lapses, but remains in force till death, whether subsequent premiums are paid or not.

SURRENDER VALUE AND NEGOTIABILITY OF POSITIVE NOTES.

The Positive note is a negotiable document, payable "to bearer," and bears a cash value of 40 per cent. of the premium paid, which may be obtained at any time on surrender of the note, without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured, or may be taken as a loan bearing interest. The cost of probate or legacy duty is avoided by the Positive system.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay, Treacher's Building.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, ESQ.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER:
J. MONCRIEF WILSON, ESQ.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, ESQ.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195,527, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED
A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.
It will thus be seen that in point of security
QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
The Company has paid
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

22 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £650 to £1,040
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival; or shipped in 2 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 1½ shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Contracted for.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW AND CO.,
(Late Yarrow and Hedley).
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate price.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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